

M. B. McLEOD
HAULING & FLOWING
Service & Satisfaction

The Wainwright Star

M. B. McLEOD
DRAYING & TEAMING
Service & Satisfaction

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INQUEST AND FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. JAMES WARD

JURY GIVES VERDICT OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH IN COURSE OF DUTIES

The inquest of Jas. Ward, deceased, who was killed by an accident in the C.N.R. yards at Wainwright, on the morning of July 12th, 1932, was held in the office of J. W. Stuart, at 12 o'clock, Saturday, July 16th, 1932.

Jas. Ward, (deceased) was well-known here in Wainwright, having resided here with his family for some time, and later became a member of the Edmonton gang of the B. & B. on the C.N.R. since 1919. The gang had been at work at Wainwright about a week before the fatal accident, and the entire community was shocked at the news of his sudden death last Tuesday morning.

The inquest was conducted by Dr. Wallace, who is the local coroner, assisted by Corp. Collett, and the jury consisting of the following local business men: Foreman, R. M. Durant and A. Savers, J. W. Stuart, J. O. Welch, F. C. Dickens and J. T. Blason. Wm. Yudall, foreman of the B. & B. gang, under whom Mr. Ward was working, was the first witness called to the stand.

VACATION BIBLE SCHOOL REPORTED BIG SUCCESS

One of the most successful vacation Bible schools ever held by the Wainwright Churches, is reported, as it came to a close last Friday evening. The Anglican, Presbyterian and United churches participated. Some 64 students is reported as the average in attendance. The school opened on July 4th, and closed July 15th.

The ministers participating and helpers in charge of the various groups were:

Rev. W. J. Huston, Rev. Bateman and Rev. Brooker, assisted by Miss Vera Stuart, Mrs. Lorne Mitchell, Miss Lillian Kirkpatrick, Miss Muriel Wittmann, Miss Muriel Rowe, Mrs. Telford, Mrs. Knowles, Mrs. Smart, Miss Bloom and Mrs. W. B. Clark. Special features were held consisting of a special group meeting held Friday morning, July 8th, at which Rev. Bateman is reported to have given a very interesting and instructive talk. A visit by some of the boys and girls to the sick and shut-ins. On Friday evening, July 15th, a special program was featured by the combined group of children, with Rev. Brooker as chairman. Eighty certificates were given out.

On the whole the school was considered a great success, so the leaders report. Much praise should be extended to them.

BIBLE CONFERENCE IS GREAT SUCCESS

The town of Wainwright has been the scene of a large number of visitors the last week. The larger portion have been attending the Bible conference and many have expressed themselves as having received many blessings.

The conference was held in the local theatre under the auspices of the Alberta Branch of The Canadian Sunday School Mission.

Leading speakers were Rev. Roberts, Rev. Maxwell, Rev. Anderson and Rev. N. Gordon Skich.

Mr. Walker, local superintendent of the Government Park Farms, was delegated with the task of making all the preliminary arrangements and certainly deserves a great deal of credit for the splendid manner in which he handled the large number that came from distant points.

The finances of the whole affair were run on a free will basis and it is reported that the offerings were quite satisfactory.

Many street meetings were held and the leaders feel that many people were led to give the matter of their soul salvation, more than a mere passing thought. No doubt the influence of the meeting will continue to bear fruit as the days go by.

After being sworn, Mr. Yudall stated that he was foreman of the B. & B. gang and was in Wainwright on the morning of July 12th, in charge of his gang and was doing some repair work on the coal dock.

He stated that deceased was standing behind a post, leaning over the railing and driving a bolt from a post. Mr. Yudall stated that the deceased was working in the safest manner in which the work could be done. The witness further stated that he went below to obtain another beam and heard a crash as deceased fell. He then saw the deceased lying in the coal pocket of the chute, the beam was lying in the other pocket. He furthermore stated that the deceased was a thoroughly capable workman and safe in his methods of workmanship. At the time of the accident, the deceased was engaged in driving a bolt out of a large upright beam, with the use of a heavy ten-pound sledge hammer.

The witness stated that he had known the deceased over a period of 12 years and this was the first time he had known of him having a serious accident. After stating that the deceased was in good health, the jury asked several questions. In answer to a question by Mr. P. G. Thomson, K.C., Mr. Yudall stated that he had been foreman for the past four years. Attention was then called to the fact that a ladder was found standing by the post, which did not indicate that the work was being done in the safest way.

Witness stated that he did not actually see the deceased fall. He did not think the deceased was conscious when the body was removed from the pocket of the coal chute. He thought that the cause of the accident might have been caused by deceased losing his balance. He did not think that the post from which the deceased was driving the bolt could have struck him and caused the accident. It might have been better if post had been tied. Witness stated that deceased was the most careful and safest man on the gang. He stated that the accident occurred on July 12th, about 9:30 P.M.

The second witness called was B. W. Peck, and after being sworn, he stated that he was a workman on the B. & B. gang, under Mr. Yudall. He stated that he knew Mr. Ward, the deceased, and that he was working on the coal dock on the morning of July 12th. Witness stated that he was at work taking down a post inside of the coal pocket and did not see the deceased fall. He was working below where Mr. Ward was busy removing a bolt from a post. He heard a sudden cry and on looking up saw the post falling, and Mr. Ward lying in the bottom of the coal hopper. The distance was 16½ feet from where Mr. Ward was working to the coal hopper. He had known the deceased for the last 8 years. He had worked with him nearly 3 years and knew him to be a careful workman. He did not see this post although he had helped deceased do that work on previous occasions. It was customary to be careful and witness stated that the method the deceased was using at that time was the safest. It was customary to protect the post from falling but he did not use this method on this occasion. Witness stated that it was the custom to give a signal when a timber was about to fall.

The witness was then asked by Mr. Thompson, how many men were employed and witness replied that there were five men in the gang including the foreman. The witness stated that he was working on a scaffold erected between the two hoppers. He heard a cry but could not say what the cry signified. He stated that he had seen other posts just as rotten, treated in the same manner for removal. He stated that the post was practically rotted off at the base but would not fall until bolt was removed. The post was "10x10" and a plank usually supported the post with a foot bracket.

After the accident, he first saw the deceased lying on his back, his body lying east and west, but did not think he had struck the plank. The bottom of the hopper still contained coal and dust. In his opinion he thought the

(Continued on page 4)

HAIL STORM CAUSES DAMAGE AT NAMAKA

Soaking fields through the Namaka district and assuring a reserve of moisture for several weeks, the heaviest rainfall of the present season fell late Tuesday evening.

The storm was preceded by a heavy fall of hail which lasted for about 20 minutes covering the ground with white. Considerable damage was suffered in local gardens but crops as a whole appeared to escape lightly. Wheat in the head was practically undamaged.

The plague of worms caused heavy damage in the gardens.

Mr. Chas. Love, employed by the C.N.R., has been transferred to Wainwright for a few months.

DAREDEVIL MAKE HELL'S ANGELS

WORLD'S LEADING ACES STAGE AERIAL BATTLES FOR NEW FILM SENSATION

An event of more than usual significance is slated for Wainwright movie-goers at the Elite theatre, Thurs. Fri. and Sat. this week. "Hell's Angels," the most outstanding film achievement of all time, is the attraction.

"Hell's Angels" is the stupendous drama of air-war which Howard Hughes produced and personally directed at the staggering cost of \$4,000,000, and which required three years of continuous filming to complete.

It is admittedly the ace spectacle of wartime aviation—a graphic glorification of the World War in the air.

According to most critics, it is the supreme revelation of realism—the first authentic reproduction of the exploits of both Allied and German airmen during the World War. More than 100 daring pilots, including many of America's foremost stunt flyers, took part in the thrilling air battles which are a spectacular feature of "Hell's Angels."

A flying fleet of exactly 87 real wartime planes, including a giant German Gotha bomber, and a German dirigible, was brought together from all parts of the world and flown in this picture.

In one scene alone, 50 planes are shown in combat simultaneously. It cost a quarter of a million dollars to put this single scene on the screen and aviation authorities, military and civil, declare it is the most miraculous achievement in the history of both aeronautics and motion pictures. For the first time the exploits of the now world-famous Baron von Richthofen's Flying Circus are accurately reproduced, and for the first time the sensational wartime Zeppelin raid on London is depicted realistically.

Upwards of 20,000 persons took part in the making of "Hell's Angels" and more than 3,000,000 feet of film were ground through the cameras to obtain the astounding realism disclosed in the completed picture.

Aside from its unprecedented and spectacular features in the air, "Hell's Angels" is replete with romance and drama. It is based on one of the most original and dramatic stories ever screened—a story, amazing and daring in its originality and treatment.

In "Hell's Angels" you will see many new faces. In striving for complete realism Mr. Hughes endeavored to get away from well-known actors as much as possible, and use instead, new players who were in themselves the characters required, so they could live rather than act their parts.

ALBERTA BONDS ARE STILL FIRM IN LONDON

ALL EMPIRE ISSUES DISPLAY IMPROVEMENT IN TONE ON BRITISH EXCHANGES

LONDON—British Columbia and Alberta provincial bond issues are one of the firmest spots on the London Stock Exchange this week. After some activity on Wednesday last, the B.C. issues closed at a premium of from 8½ to 9½, while the Alberta bonds closed at a premium of 7½ to 8.

MINUTES OF SCHOOL BOARD MEETINGS

The following is a record of regular meeting of School Board held June 16, 1932.

Property committee reported that tenders for the installing of a fire escape on the north side of high school building, were received from the Edmonton City Iron Works, the Standard Iron Works, the Edmonton Iron, Fence and Wire Works and Western Steel Products. Also bids for electric wiring from the following parties:

W. Brunker, \$347.50; E. Turner, \$346.30; J. G. Lewis, \$326.00.

Mr. J. Taylor submitted a price of \$75.00 for repairing chimney of high school.

The Property committee also reported that the roof on Grade 1 room required repairing and that a valve would be required for the boiler to enable the inspector to make a hydrostatic test.

Moved by Trustees Prosser-Hannah—That report of Property committee be accepted.—Carried.

Moved by Trustees Courcier-Washburn—That question of fire escape be left to the Property committee for report.—Carried.

Moved by Trustees Hannah-Prosser—That contract for repairing chimney, be given to J. Taylor.—Carried.

Moved by Trustees Prosser-Hannah—That contract for rewiring school basement at a cost of \$325.00 be given to Mr. J. G. Lewis.—Carried.

As this concluded the business, the meeting then adjourned.

The following are minutes of special meeting of School Board held June 27th, all members being present.

The Property committee reported a tender for the erection and installing of a fire escape, from the Wainwright Machine Shop.

Moved by Trustees Prosser-Hannah—That tender as submitted by Wainwright Machine Shop, be left in hands of the Property committee.—Carried.

Moved by Trustees Hannah-Prosser—That Secretary draw up a contract with Mr. J. G. Lewis regarding wiring of school, embodying price and specifications as submitted and specify that work had to be completed by July 31st.—Carried.

Moved by Trustees Prosser-Hannah—That J. Welch be notified that the building on 5th avenue rented from him and used as a school room, would not be required after July 31st, 1932.—Carried.

Moved by Trustees Courcier-Washburn—That staff contract for school year 1932-33 be renewed as per resolution by the Board of May 6th, 1932.—Carried.

Moved by Trustees Washburn-Prosser—That in view of the decision of the Board to reduce the teaching staff by one teacher, that Secretary advise Miss R. Smith that her services will not be required after June 30th, 1932.—Carried.

Meeting then adjourned.

Minutes of regular meeting Wainwright School Board, held July 4th, when all members were present.

Moved by Trustees Hannah-Prosser—That minutes of last regular and adjourned regular meeting, also minutes of special meeting be adopted as read.—Carried.

The Finance committee reported the following bills and accounts with recommendation for payment of same:

Staff salaries	\$1320.00
J. E. Wilkins	100.00
G. Steel, salary and stamps	15.00
J. Welch, rent	25.00
Wainwright Gas Co.	6.77
Calgary Power Co.	6.46
W. E. Washburn	2.50
E. Squires	2.00

(Continued on page four)

CANADIAN LEGION B.E.S.L.

A General Meeting will be held in the Masonic Hall, Wainwright, at 8 P.M. on Saturday, August 6th.

Branch Delegate's report on the Provincial Convention will be presented.

All ex-soldiers are cordially invited to be present.

CHAS. H. HORN, Branch Secretary.

CANADA LEADING IN BRITISH IMPORTS

OTTAWA—Canada held a commanding position in British imports of a number of commodities during the first five months of 1932, according to a Dominion government return. Canada led in British imports of hardwood, lobsters, copper ore, crude zinc and nickel.

Canada runs well up in British imports in many other commodities. She was second to Argentina in wheat, second to Russia in barley, to Argentina in oats, to Australia in wheat flour, to United States in hams to Irish Free State in beef, cattle and to Australia in lead.

BANK OF MONTREAL SIXTH CROP REPORT

General.—All crops in the Prairie Provinces continue to make good progress. During the past week rains have again been general and as moisture is ample, except in a few districts in Saskatchewan, warmer weather is now required. Hail has occurred in some scattered districts of Saskatchewan and there has been some damage from the wheat stem maggot and from grasshoppers in Manitoba, but the areas affected are not large. Pasture and the hay crop generally are good. In Quebec standing crops are progressing satisfactorily. An abundance of moisture has been helpful; warm weather is now needed. In Ontario precipitation has been general to the benefit of all grains and root crops, and prospects are good for average returns except in the eastern sections where the season was late. In the Maritime Provinces further rains have been of benefit and grain crops give favourable promise, while an average crop of hay is expected. In British Columbia heavy, fairly general rains have promoted rapid growth of all crops and warmer weather would now be beneficial. Details follow:—

Prairie Provinces.—In northeastern Alberta wheat is 50% to 75% headed. The weather continues cool. In the southeastern area crop conditions continue satisfactory, with fairly hot weather and intermittent showers. In the western area wheat is about 50% headed, coarse grains are making good headway. The sugar beet crop is making good progress. Saskatchewan.—In the northern area wheat is a heavy stand, with lodging reported in some districts. Coarse grains are progressing satisfactorily. In the southern area, conditions are fair to good. With the exception of late sown and blown fields, wheat is practically all in head with the average height 20 inches. Coarse grains are making good progress and commencing to head, although the crop is uneven. Manitoba.—Wheat is about 80% headed, of excellent colour and filling well with an average height of 28 inches. Coarse grains are making good headway with considerable barley and some early oats in head. The crop generally is good but light in a few small areas due to the lack of early moisture. An early harvest is indicated.

IT'S A DUMB FISH

THAT DON'T ADVERTISE!

The codfish lays a million eggs and the helpful hen lays one. The codfish never cackles, to tell what she has done. And so we scorn the codfish and the helpful hen we prize. Which indicates to you and me; "It Pays to Advertise."

—ANON

VERY SUCCESSFUL PLAY BY EDGERTON DRAMATIC

On Monday evening, July 18th, the Edgerton Dramatic Club presented their play entitled "A Pair of Sixes."

Those who attended the play which was presented in the Wainwright local Elite theatre, were quite well pleased with the performance. The play was presented in three acts and Mr. J. Grant presented the Vaudeville between acts.

The dance after the show was well attended and every one is reported to have had a good time.

U.F.A. CONVENTION WAS TRULY A HUGE SUCCESS LAST WEEK

INTERESTING AND PROFITABLE PROGRAM ENJOYED BY ALL PRESENT

Wainwright was the center of much activity last week and among the many interesting things that happened was the annual U.F.A. convention held in the I.O.O.F. hall. There was keen interest manifested on the part of speakers as well as listeners. Speeches were peppy and full of information.

A brief report of the highlights of the convention is as follows:

The U.F.A. Battle River Association held its annual convention on July 11th and 12th at Wainwright.

The convention was called to order in the Oddfellows Hall, when the officials and committees were appointed. Mr. Walter Skinner of River ton, was elected chairman, with P. J. Enzenauer, M.L.A., as assistant. Mrs. C. East was chosen as secretary, and Miss Walters, assistant. Mr. C. East was chairman of the Order of Business and Resolutions. Mr. B. C. Lees chairman of the Credentials committee and Mr. Lee Green, undertook to arrange the music.

The following business was then transacted: The reading of the Call

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of our dear daughter and niece, Thelma Murray, who passed away July 16th, 1931.

Swiftly and suddenly came the call, Her sudden death surprised us all, 'Tis sad but true, we know not why, The best are always the first to die. Inserted by her loving Mother and Father and Aunt and Uncle.

Mrs. Harry Murray.

CAN. NATIONAL RLWS. WEEKLY NEWS ITEMS

If the northland holds any secrets Jack Hornby knew them, they say. Hornby died in 1927 in a remote section of the Thelon River country, in northern Alberta, while searching for gold. Two young Englishmen—cousins of his—died with him. Now, five years after starvation killed the "mystery prospector" a group of miners is prepared to spend money to find out if Hornby was right—that there is gold in rich quantities in Thelon River. The party will leave Edmonton this summer for the north. Samples of almost pure gold quartz were found beside Hornby's body when it was discovered many months after his death. Nobody knows when the veteran got them. If Hornby was ahead of the prospecting world in finding gold in the Thelon River country, it will be another win for profits.

Picking a four-leaf clover brought traditional luck to Miss Peggy Armour of Perth, Ont., at Jasper the other day. Enroute to the twelfth tee of the Lodge golf course, she stopped to pluck the emblem of good fortune then stepped up to the ball and smacked it 145 yards for an ace. It was the first time the hole-in-one act has been performed on that course this season and, incidentally, the first time the feat has been performed by Miss Armour who won the Alberta Ladies Tournament last year.

Rate reductions, increased Empire-mindedness, and the realization that the West Indies are not immoderately warm in summer, are reasons given by Thomas Cree, passenger traffic manager of the Canadian National Steamships, in predicting that the total of Canada-West Indies passenger lists for the present summer and the coming autumn, will surpass those of last summer and autumn.

From Little Long Lake, east of Port Arthur, on the Canadian National, an Ontario mining pioneer, Captain Albert Johnson, reports a says running into spectacular figures from a vein declared to be 15 feet wide. One assay is stated to show gold content of \$526.40. A crew of ten men is hurrying exploration on this to extend the showing, which is on a block of 18 claims.

to the convention, the President's report and the financial statement. The delegates then adjourned to the Buffalo Park, to enjoy a basket picnic and have a good social time.

During the afternoon the visitors and delegates listened to a synopsis of the work of the last session of the House of Commons, from the member H. E. Spencer, M.P., which was followed by a most interesting address given by J. S. Woodsworth M.P., the Federal member for N.C. Winnipeg. "On the way Canada is governed", and "The General Economic Review on World Conditions." Pete Enzenauer, M.L.A., for Alexander gave an entertaining and instructive address as the third speaker.

The convention settled down to a hard days work in the hall on the 12th inst.

When Mr. Spencer, the member for Battle River, was called upon to give his annual report, he did so in considerable detail, covering the work at the session beginning with the Speech from the Throne, next taking the budget proposals and the amendments moved thereto. He drew the convention's attention to the important commissions and special committees that have been at work this year, all of which should materially affect the future of Canada.

The Speech from the Throne contained little of moment except reference to—

1. The 10% reduction from all in receipt of Government pay.
2. The anticipated treaty with New Zealand.
3. The Imperial Economic Conference.

The debate in reply to the Speech brought out considerable criticism of the trade and unemployment situation in Canada, examples of which were given by the speaker.

In referring to the budget, he reminded his hearers of the increase in the income tax, excise tax and sales tax, besides sundry other taxes on stamps, telephones, telegrams, etc.

The amount paid on wheat bonus last year was \$11,000,000, and so much regretted to point out that no

(Continued on Page Five)

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. Margaret Ward and her sons (Charles and Cecil) of Edmonton, take this opportunity of extending to their many friends their heartfelt appreciation of the sympathies and love shown them in their recent sad bereavement by the loss of a loving husband and father, and also for the beautiful floral tributes of respect and esteem.

PROVINCE OF A NEWSPAPER

IS TO REPORT WITHOUT ANY PREJUDICE ACTUAL HAPPENINGS

It would be comical, were it not somewhat pathetic, the way newspaper offices are besieged by their friends, urging them to "roast" this and that; to "see to it" that this and that is corrected; to have this or that done in the city or county. These friends actually appear to believe that it is the newspaper's business to handle all these affairs.

But a self-respecting newspaper, though ready and willing to carry all reasonable responsibility, must remind its readers that they too have a responsibility.

A self-respecting newspaper tries to report the news of what actually happens, not what it might wish had happened. The relation of a self-respecting newspaper to the general public is not always understood. It is the duty of a newspaper to be in a position to support any good act and criticize any bad act of public policy. This relationship cannot exist where favors are asked and granted. Honesty is the only policy for a newspaper.

If objectors don't like the way things are going, they should qualify as voters, and then raise cash about it.—Kitchener Record.

Odd—but TRUE



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Quan Hall -- -- -- Proprietor

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No. 5

Red Scare

(Continued)

Bart Farwell called on a number of his female acquaintances. After three weeks, the murderer, if he were an ordinary criminal, might have taken a drink which would mean two drinks a bottle and hoisting. They told him nothing, however—except one young lady called Millicent, who was brightly lighted outside, with a red dress, and inside with Blis's royal rickies; she told him that she loved him.

He continued to hunt until eleven o'clock that night. Then he went around to the dog store.

"Come in," said Sandy, "we're just closing. Will you have a nightcap out in the back shop?"

This generosity on the part of his rival was almost too much for Farwell. He followed suspiciously.

Mary-Alice was putting on a coat.

"Stick around, kid," said her employer. "What'll you have, Bart, a hot apple toddy? No? How about a hot Scotch whisky sling?"

"I'll take the sling, Sandy; but just half a jigger of whisky. You keep on getting prettier and prettier, Mary-Alice."

He stood fondling a King Charles spaniel, whose large, prominent eyes were wet with tears at the inner corners. Coming in to see Mary-Alice and the dogs, Bart reflected, was certainly a big hole in his armor. If he let himself go, he would waste all his time here and get kicked out of the force. That wouldn't matter so much if he could marry the girl. But Sandy had more money. And Mary-Alice had her mother to look after. The thing to do was to get that detective job. Then he'd have enough for them all. His hand rubbed across his prematurely bald head. He was getting old; things were slipping out of his reach—love, fame.

Sandy went into the other room for some nutmeg, sugar and lemon.

"Listen, Mary-Alice," Bart said, "why don't you quit working here? This isn't much of a place for you—you let me get you into an office?"

"I don't like offices, Bart. Sitting at a desk all day! I like dogs. Look, aren't they grand? See the perfect coconut skull on that spaniel. And the rich feather on his legs!"

Bart put his hand over the dog's face. "Old short face," he said. "This King Charles wagged a low tail."

"The dogs like you, Bart," she said. "I think they like you better than they do Sandy or me. You ought to see the mastiff growl at Sandy. And, of course I wouldn't dare go in with that critter. The only one that mastiff's pleasant with is you. He's awfully ugly we can't sell him."

She looked toward the door through which Sandy MacGregor had gone. Bart took a step toward her, sensing an invitation in her glance. He would try to kiss her before Sandy came back; he had been trying to find courage to kiss her for three years.

"Bart," she whispered, "I'd like to

tell you something before Sandy comes."

"Yes, Mary-Alice, I'm the guy that wants to hear you say it." He put his hands on her shoulders.

"I'm going to marry Sandy," she told him.

Bart Farwell put his hands in his pockets. The smile, which had spread across under his nose, congealed slightly; but it was still recognizable as a smile.

"He asked me today," she said. "I told him I'd marry him. We're going to be married to-morrow."

"To-morrow?" The word tore from Bart's throat.

"Yes, to-morrow afternoon."

Something in the way she raised her chin revealed something to Bart. He knew suddenly, when it was too late to know, that had he gone after her those three years, had he spoken the things that made up his dreams—she wouldn't be marrying her employer.

"He's well off, Bart," she was saying. "He can take care of mother. I won't be working in the shop after I get married to-morrow, Bart. You will come around and see mother and Sandy and me, won't you?"

He looked down at her. He knew for one of those precious moments that if he said simply, "Come on," she would go out of the shop with him and along the street, anywhere.

"Bart," she whispered.

He forgot that he didn't have much money. He forgot the tongue-tiedness that had kept him talking about dogs to her for three years. He took her hand and said: "Mary-Alice."

"You'll get lots of lemons to-night, Bart," Sandy told him, reappearing through the door. "I've been around to Joe's and got half a dozen. Here's your sling. What'll you have, dear?"

"I—I don't think I want anything, thank you."

The proprietor raised his glass. "Well, here's looking at you. Say, wait a minute. Bart, did you know the kid and I are going to get married to-morrow?"

"Mary-Alice was just telling me, Sandy."

"Well, that's what we'll drink to, eh, Bart?"

"Sure! Oh, sure, Sandy."

"Here's to getting married!"

Bart gulped at his large whisky glass. He looked at Sandy. Sandy was going to marry the girl. To-morrow! Sandy wasn't a real Scotchman. He had a dialectic pronunciation which he used with customers, because customers liked a Scotchman; but out here in the back he was saying "de" for "the"—just like a hunkie. And Sandy was getting drunk. He was halfway through his third hot whisky sling and he was getting drunk.

"I've been selling a lot of dogs lately," he was saying. "Business is great, Bart. Mary-Alice and I are going to get along fine. He slapped his knee. Farwell wondered where Mary-Alice had gone.

"She's gone home, Bart. To get a good night's rest before her wedding, eh?"

"Why, I was going to take her home," said Farwell. "It's too dark for her along those side streets."

"You know, Bart, I kinda figured she was safer without you to-night. You've been pretty quiet lately—like a man whose thinking a lot. Maybe it was marriage you're thinking about, eh? Maybe you're thinking if you can get ahead a little, you'll ask Mary-Alice to marry you. You might catch these reds the papers are talking about. I figured you were a smart guy and maybe you would catch them. Then you'd get a better job and ask Mary-Alice. Well, I asked her first. See! I outsmarted you, Bart. She'd rather have you, but she didn't think you were ever going to ask her. Now she's marrying me. So man to man, now, Bart, do you think it would be a fair thing to talk my future wife out of marrying me?"

Sandy was very drunk.

"She's my only friend, Bart. And I love her as much as you do. You won't break up our home, now, will you, Bart?"

"Come out of it, Sandy. I guess I'm lickered. Say, if I need a bloodhound, can I have Rogers again?"

"You bet, Bart. Any time of the day or night. Good old Bart." And with an empty glass in his hand, Bart rode-groom-to-be rolled off his chair and lay inert upon the sawdust of the floor.

Farwell picked him up and carried him past rows of screen-fronted boxes in which slept or lay watching terriers, Skye, fox, bull, Scotch, white English, Bedlington, Dandie Dinmont and Irish. Beyond the terrier kennels was a box of a room with a bed, the bed being the only thing which distinguished it from a kennel. Here the dog owner was accustomed to guard his property and here Bart undressed him and put him into bed.

Then turning out most of the lights he went out and picked up his hat. As

an afterthought, he went back and peered in at his old friend, the mastiff. The mastiff's name was Lion and he stood thirty-four inches at the shoulder. His eyes were small, deeply set, and exceedingly wise-looking, trusting and mild; but Bart knew that this expression was for him only. He never paid a visit to the store without looking at least once into the stall-like place where Lion was kept at night; but he had never entered, because Sandy had asked him not to.

Presently, he went out through the door. There was no spring lock, but only a key; so he looked the door up the outside, and kept the key, intending to return it in the morning.

However, he hadn't been at his lodging and asleep for more than two hours when the sergeant telephoned from the desk at number three.

"Another murder, Bart," he said. "I know you're not on duty again until the morning but I thought you'd want to know. It was at Rudleigh, the Armstrong place, you hear me? Just after midnight. And, Bart, they left a red flag behind again. The chief's given it out. Hogan says that this thing is a studied attack on the established order. Trying to kill all the rich guys, see! Night, Bart."

Farwell called a taxi and dressed hurriedly. Dressing never took long with Bart Farwell. He went first to the dog store, entered with the key, awakened Sandy out of his drunken slumber and got out the bloodhound.

"Want to come?" asked Bart.

"Sure thing." But the man was still too drunk to stand, so he had to be left behind.

The Rudleigh mansion and grounds occupy a city block in the old part of the city near Pelt Street. In the neighborhood, the brownstone fronts before which immaculate carriages once stepped, now shelter sometimes three or four families to a room. The rooms are marked off with chalk lines on the floor in a futile effort to separate the families and prevent promiscuity.

Within the four, high, broken-glass topped walls of Rudleigh, however, the golden age of Pelt Street, society is maintained. The Armstrongs did not consider it necessary to move they made their own environment.

Farwell tugged Rogers, the bloodhound out from the taxicab and hurried in through the great wrought-iron gates where P. C. Adam was on duty. Beyond was a wide lawn, stretching away into nothingness under a black sky.

Half the force seemed to be in the house, and all the police reporters. Bart saw the chief with the corners of his mouth pulled down, rubbing a thumb continually against a forefinger.

"The old boy's worried," he said to Detective Hogan.

"No wonder. There ain't nothing to work on."

In the study Malcolm Armstrong, financier, lay dead. He was attired in pajamas and a dressing gown. In his right hand, he held a revolver which had one cartridge discharged from it. A knife thrust between the shoulder blades had brought, apparently, instantaneous death. According to a panicky secretary, whom Bart mistook at first for a girl, some bearer bonds had been taken from the desk in the study and practically all the silver was missing from the dining room below. A square of red bunting, on a yard stick lay beside the dead man.

"It looks as though he heard a noise and came in here to investigate," one of the detectives was saying. "Either he shot at the thief or the gun went off afterward; anyhow, he didn't hit the guy because you can see the bullet mark in the panel there."

Bart obtained Inspector Brown's permission to use the bloodhound, and he went dragging Rogers about on a short leash; but there being nothing to start from in the house, where dozens had been walking about he went outdoors again. Rogers obediently sniffed all about the house, but brought Bart back to the brownstone front again without results.

"Was there a watchdog outside?" Bart asked one of the servants.

"Yes. But he didn't bark. They've taken him downtown to find out if he was poisoned."

"Why? Is the dog dead?"

"No. When I saw him there didn't seem to be anything wrong with him sir."

"What woke you up? The shot?"

"Yes. Three of us got to the study about the same time. Mr. Armstrong was dead and there wasn't any sign of the thief. But I guess he came and went over the side gate because the detectives found three silver knives there."

Bart went over the territory as out the gate with a flashlight, but the ground was too hard for impressions.

He tied Rogers in the garage and went upstairs in the house to become just one of the hunters who were getting nowhere.

He stayed until it was almost time for him to report for duty, so, giving one of the servants instructions about feeding Rogers, he hurried back to the station. It was not until late morning that he had a chance to ask the narcotic men where Nick Marinelli had spent the night.

"We don't know," they said. "He shook us yesterday."

"There's seven days of trailing all shot," complained Bart. "You guys are good."

He returned to Rudleigh for Rogers, and now, besides the watchdog, which was in good health.

"This is the tenth robbery where a red flag has been left," he heard Inspector Brown saying, "and two of them with murder."

As Bart went into the garage to get the bloodhound, Rogers, he experienced a sudden, illuminating idea.

Before taking the bloodhound back he called the lodging house where Mary-Alice lived with her mother.

"They are both out," the landlady said. "They are both out to the church. Mary-Alice is getting married to a wealthy shopkeeper on Pelt Street, Mr. MacGregor, she—"

Farwell cut off the garrulous woman. "Married!" he gasped. He had not counted on her being married until afternoon.

He called the landlady again. "I guess we were cut off," he said lamely. "What time did you say the wedding was to be?"

"Oh it would be over about an hour now. They ought to be getting back any time; that is, Mary-Alice's mother will be coming back. She's going to live here for a week before she moves into the apartment with the young people."

"What church?" asked Bart quickly.

She told him and he hurried to it, leaving the bloodhound Rogers at Rudleigh. But the church was deserted save for the caretaker.

"You're too late, mister; they've been and gone," said the old fellow, standing up with a creak in his back.

Bart went sadly back for the dog and returned it to the store on Pelt Street. He had failed completely, for nothing mattered when he had lost Mary-Alice.

The shop was closed.

"Poor work, leaving the dogs alone like that," Bart said, opening the door with the key which he still carried. "I suppose Mary-Alice will go to the apartment. She'll like to have something to fix up. And Sandy will come back here to run the store the rest of the day."

He put the bloodhound away and turned in at the large stall of the mastiff, Lion. The great beast was sniffing at a large basin of oatmeal broth. Bart went in and fondled his ears. "What's the matter? Off your feed? You seem particularly upset this morning, old fellow. Is it because your stall is so dirty?" And the man went about, kicking distastefully at the rubble of the floor. He was very nervous and irritable. Even if he caught the murderer now, it would be ashes in his mouth.

"Oh, Mary-Alice, Mary-Alice," he muttered.

He went out, closing the mastiff's door. Then he telephoned number three.

"Say, Farwell, what the devil are you doing over on Pelt Street? You've been bumming around that dog shop too much."

After a time, he hung up. Sandy MacGregor was coming in at the door.

"Hello, Sandy," he said dejectedly. "Sobered up yet? I brought back the bloodhound. He didn't work."

"No? Well let's have another drink Bart, and forget it."

"Thanks Sandy, no. Duty calls. Say, what's the matter with your wrists?"

MacGregor held them up to look at them, and the plain-clothes man snapped a pair of bracelets over them.

"No use going after your knife wop," he jeered.

The proprietor had turned the color of the straw on the floor. He sat down suddenly upon a box.

"Nerves not good, Sandy? Not enough sleep. Too busy slipping over a few blocks to rob a house. Wou, you nearly got away with it. Of course, I've been mildly suspicious ever since I noticed that the watchdog in these houses that were robbed didn't bark. And they were dogs you'd said. Then you got a little too drunk on those weak whiskies last night. I suppose yours was too, anyway. But I didn't wake up until about an hour ago when I noticed a slight trace of crescent on the bloodhound's muzzle. No wonder he didn't pick up your trail."

Sandy MacGregor laughed long and loud. "And you fancying yourself a detective! You ought to know they

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aren't dragging guys on evidence like that. But I'll hand it to you. You almost made me feel guilty."

"Sandy," said Bart Farwell, "that"

(Continued on Page Seven)

Here and There

The Nova Scotia Dairymen's Association will hold their next annual convention at 1933, at the Cornwallis Inn, Kentville, N.S.

Shipments of celery to Canada this year from Bermuda totalled 25,000 crates in contrast to last year when the shipments were virtually negligible.

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., had heavy traffic on an excursion from New York to Nova Scotia on the occasion of the first trip in June of the S.S. Acadia from New York to Yarmouth, N.S.

Railroad transportation is an essential economic function on this continent and given reasonably free rein should speedily show good recovery using it to increase buying of material and employment of labor, says the Greenville (S.C.) News editorially.

Total production of honey in Canada in 1931 amounted to 27,867,357 lbs. valued at \$2,052,054. Ontario led the Dominion with a production of 12,000,000 lbs. with Manitoba second with 7,367,375 lbs., and Quebec third with 5,623,400 lbs.

Ten thousand rainbow trout fingerlings have been deposited in the French River in June, following 7,500 fingerlings deposited last year. The previous experiment was so satisfactory that the present action has been taken and if success still attends these efforts, the French River Bungalow Camp will have added rainbow trout to its already well diversified angling attractions.

Bob Davis, globe-trotting New York Sun columnist, is back in his beloved British Columbia, having recently arrived from Honolulu aboard the Empress of Canada, of the Canadian Pacific fleet. He proposes to spend some time in fishing expeditions both in the province and also in the Rockies where he will meet Irvie S. Cobb and Courtney Riley Coopers, also famous American publicists.

Tourists spent almost one million dollars for every working day in Canada last year, a sum virtually equal to \$1,000,000, the Cannington, Ontario, Glensher, points out and claims that this puts it into the class of big business which should be carefully fostered. Commenting on the same subject, the Nelson, B.C., News states that there are numbers of small towns throughout Canada which have not yet realized what the tourist business could do for them.

Evidence of the growing popularity of the Canadian Pacific Railway low rate bargain return trips, inaugurated this year, was again furnished by the success of the Quebec Province and Montreal excursion to Toronto and Niagara Falls, June 17, when no fewer than 2,500 Quebecers took the trip in four specials on the Friday, returning the following Sunday night. His Honor the Mayor of Toronto issued a hearty welcome to those making the trip.

The thirty-two business and professional men and women from the British Isles now touring British Columbia under provincial government auspices found Victoria much to their liking and quite up to advance notices of being the most "English" city on this side of the Atlantic. They were particularly impressed by the beauty of the formal gardens at some of the homes they inspected and especially with the famous Butchart Gardens. They are travelling by Canadian Pacific Railway.

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Being blind, you wouldn't know which store or stores to enter; and even if you did find yourself in the right class of store you wouldn't be able to select intelligently what you were bidden buy. You wouldn't know anything about values. It would be cruel to send a blind person to do selective buying.

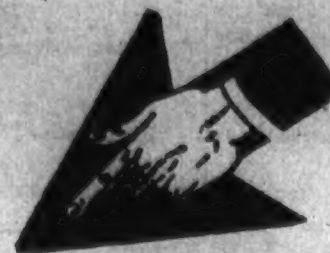
You would be like a blind person, when you start out to buy something, if there were no advertisements in the newspapers and magazines which you read. Advertisements are like radio-visions! They enable you to see in your home what is in stores, what stores have, what you plan to buy; also, they give descriptions, tell you prices, and answer many of your questions.

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Wainwright Star

The Wainwright Star

W. M. ZOOK Editor and Publisher.
Member Canadian Weekly Newspaper Assoc. and Alberta Press Assoc.
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Accounts rendered monthly

WAINWRIGHT, ALBERTA JULY 20th., 1932

GENTLEMEN OF THE CLOTH

Before I became an editor, I was referred to as a gentleman of the cloth, meaning the clergy, I suppose. Well, after two weeks as an editor, I neither feel like a gentleman or have many clothes and by the end of the month I will likely have all my clothes pawned to buy something to eat. Alas! I feel that I have lost the grand title of "Gentleman" and I soon will be without clothes. Furthermore, I had two perfectly good (soles) to begin with and now I haven't any. After two weeks of hectic effort to get news, meeting

some folks who looked as though they wanted to tell me to go to H—, in my desperation, I have about made up my mind to visit that place to see if there is anything stirring there.

Believe it or not, trying to be an editor means WORK.

In addition to wearing out my soles, I have burned out all the co-words that inhabited my upper story, trying to think up something to put in this editorial. Surely, my dear people you will have mercy on me this week and content yourselves with some of my nonsense.

In conversing with some one the other day, the topic was raised about the duties and requirements of a modern minister. This friend remarked that nowadays the average church of any size, in looking for a minister were really measuring his ability by his success in putting over a high-powered organization, raising money to pay his own salary, building churches, speaking at clubs and getting people to join the church. He stated that, "The average church did not want much soft stuff, such as LOVE. Love thy neighbor as thyself" was all out of date now. It's "Get the other fellow before he gets you" nowadays. It does seem that in many cases, this man was more or less correct in his statements.

When a minister gets up in the pulpit, especially during these summer months, and faces a group of people before him, which sometimes do not exceed the number of fingers on his two hands, one would say that there is something wrong somewhere. Either the pulpit has lost its fire or the people have become frozen.

A little boy came home from church the other day and his mother asked him what the minister's text was, and he replied that it was "Many were called but few were chosen."

Perhaps it would be a good thing to look for a minister that would be willing to preach the old time Gospel message, that will warm our hearts, for if we ever needed that kind of preaching, we surely need it now. Then when the tired and hungry editor of the local paper comes to church, he will hear something besides the blabbing of the weekly world news which he has been trying to absorb all week.

Let's all join in this week and give the preachers of our town the glad hand and a nickel or two, so he can enjoy a vacation at the lake, too.

W. H. Z.

CONTINUATION OF INQUEST AND FUNERAL

(Continued from Page One)

deceased was conscious when he helped carry his body out. Witness stated that the height of the deceased was about 5 feet and eleven inches, and that the rail where the deceased was working was about 3 feet high. Witness stated that it was possible that the deceased might have lost his balance when the post went out. He also stated that the deceased was fairly active and very careful. No one was with the deceased at the time of the accident.

The bolt the deceased was working on was usually very hard to drive out and sometimes it was necessary to take a punch and bar to release post. The post was not rotted around the bolt. He saw another smaller bolt which had possibly been used on the job. In doing this job different methods used different methods and could not do this from scaffold as the bolt had to be withdrawn from the post before the post would fall. Many of these questions were asked in answer to questions by members of the jury.

Corp. Collett here produced the sledge and witness stated it was the one found in the coal chute. He saw only a few blood marks on deceased when the body was found. A

question was asked which brought out the statement that a careless man would not be retained on the job. Witness stated that he did not hear the deceased ordered to release the bolt. Witness was dismissed.

The next witness called was Victor Velgush. He was sworn and gave the following statement. That he was working on the coal dock on the day of the accident as a member of the B. & B. gang. That he was pulling tools to the scaffold upon which he was working and was below where the deceased was at work. He was leaning over and heard Mr. Yuddall shout and saw the post falling. He thought that this was all that happened but learned that Mr. Ward had fallen into the pocket of the coal chute. He then went with Mr. Yuddall to assist getting the body of Mr. Ward out of the pocket. He stated that Mr. Yuddall was with Mr. Peck. That he could see the post falling. He knew that Mr. Ward was driving out the bolt. He also knew that the post was very rotten and loose at the bottom. The weight of the post was practically hanging on the bolt. He also stated that he had been a member of the B. & B. gang for the last four years and that it was seldom that accidents happened.

In answer to a question by Mr. Thompson, witness stated that Mr. Yuddall, as foreman was very careful with his men and constantly cautioned the men to be careful. The gang had recently been doing the same class of work at Calder, although there were two gangs at work there. Referring to the post that Mr. Ward was working on, witness stated that all members of the gang knew that the post was rotten when they started to work on the job where the accident happened. The post collapsed when the bolt was withdrawn and crumpled at the bottom; as it fell he observed that the bolt was practically out of the post. In answer to a question, witness stated that he did not actually see deceased at work. He stated that on former occasions he had worked on the same job, unassisted. It was the custom to sometimes tie the post for safety, if very bad. This post was not rotten around the bolt. He stated that Mr. Ward fell ahead of the post.

Chas. Ward, son of the deceased, was then called to the witness chair and sworn in as a witness. He stated that his father was 60 years old and in perfect health, and was not known to have had any sickness. He stated that his father had worked on the B. & B. gang since 1919. When he was discharged from the army he was pronounced physically fit, and had not been ill since.

Statement of Coroner, Dr. Wallace. On the morning of July 12th, I was in the country and while at the hospital later, was called to the C.N. yards. I found the deceased lying on a stretcher in the time keepers office, and as I feared he was breathing his last, advised that he be not moved, as he was unconscious and died at 10.15 a.m. On examination I found that deceased had sustained injuries to face and back of head. The body was then taken to McLeod's undertaking parlor where a more thorough examination was made. A partial autopsy was held, revealing very distinctly the cut and bruise at base of skull which was fractured, and a hemorrhage of the brain had occurred also. There were bruises on other parts of body. He died from fractured skull and shock. There were no signs of break in the vertebrae.

Coroner, Dr. Wallace then instructed the jury regarding their duty in considering the case and were instructed to bring in a verdict which after careful consideration was as follows: "We the Jury, find the said J. Ward, came to his death on the morning of July 12th, 1932, by an accidental fall from the platform on the coal dock of the C.N.R. at Wainwright, where he was working in the ordinary course of his employment. We find death was caused from a fracture of the skull and shock."

The body was shipped to his home at Edmonton where the funeral was held Thursday afternoon.

The funeral service of James Ward of 10743 116 st., who passed away suddenly at Wainwright on Tuesday, July 12, age 60 years, was held on Thursday afternoon at 3:00 o'clock at Howard & McBride's chapel. Rev. Charles Stone officiated, assisted by Rev. Capt. R. Pearson, and interment took place in the Edmonton cemetery. The pallbearers were Messrs. James East, John Chapman, E. T. Latimer, R. Johnson, W. Aitken, R. Jenkins. Numerous beautiful floral tributes were received.

During the service in the chapel, a quartet from McDougall church choir sang two beautiful and appropriate hymns. The members of the quartet were Mrs. Buckles, Mrs. Dalling, Mrs. S. Hendra and Mr. Sidney Keeling.

The deceased is survived by his wife and two sons, Cecil and Charles. A daughter, Hazel, predeceased in 1919.

NEW RULING ON N.S.F.

CHEQUES NOW IN EFFECT

The new ruling on cheque frauds, the amendment to section 405 of the Criminal Code of Canada, passed by the Commons, April 5, 1932 making the issue of N.S.F. cheques an indictable offence arrived at Chief Shute's desk Wednesday morning. From today on, announced the chief, police will take action under the new ruling which brings N.S.F. cheque writers into the same category as persons penning "no account" cheques. Up to the present no action has been taken in such cases.

Unlike the prosecutions against the issuers of no account cheques, the court procedure in the N.S.F. cases will be switched around.

Under the new ruling, it will not be the onus of the Crown Prosecutor to prove that the accused knowingly issued an N.S.F. cheque, but it will rest with the defence to establish to the satisfaction of the court that when accused issued the cheque he had reasonable grounds for believing that it would be honored if presented for payment within a reasonable time after it was passed. Failing to establish that fact, accused would be found guilty on a count of false pretences.

CONTINUATION OF MINUTES OF SCHOOL

(Continued from Page One)

A. Chesterman 4.00
Moved by Trustees Coursier-Washburn—That report of Finance committee be accepted, and cheques mailed for the several amounts.—Carried.

Chairman H. C. Montgomery reported that all the teachers had signed contracts for 1932-33. Moved by Trustees Washburn-Coursier—That report of attendance officer for June be accepted and filed and a copy sent to the Department for record.—Carried.

The Property committee reported that the prices on fire escapes as submitted by the Edmonton Iron, Fence and Wire Works, viz. \$262.50, were the most favorable.

Moved by Trustees Washburn-Coursier—That the Property committee be authorized to proceed with the purchase and erection of fire escape, same to be installed during July if possible.—Carried.

As this concluded the business, the meeting then adjourned.

Work is progressing rapidly on the grain galleries which rise 80 feet above the quayside at Churchill port. Last year these galleries, which carry the grain to the deep sea ships, had only been constructed to a point where they permitted the use of five grain spouts. This year they are being extended right to the end of the wharf on the north, a distance of 1,400 feet. There will be a total of 22 spouts. Four ocean steamers will be able to line up in a row. They can be loaded in a day. Some idea of the speed with which they may be loaded may be gained from the operation of Pool No. 7 elevator at Port William, which loaded five and a half million bushels in six hours. The Churchill terminal house is practically a duplicate of the Twin Cities plant, except that the storage space is not as large.

CANADA AND STATES COMPLETE BIG PROJECT

WASHINGTON — White House officials have announced that a treaty has been agreed upon with Canada for completion of the huge St. Lawrence waterway project and it would be signed by President Hoover at an early date.

OTTAWA—An official statement on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence sea way has been issued as follows:

"Announcement was made from the prime minister's office today that after a long period of intensive negotiation, an outline of a treaty was concluded the middle of June; the final terms were settled last week. A formal treaty is now being prepared, and will be ready for signature at an early date. At which time a full statement by the government concerning will be issued."

Mr. J. Barr has recently returned from his annual holiday vacation spent at Lethbridge.

DEVICE OF BLIND MAKES USUAL TYPE READABLE

NEW YORK—A machine that reproduces enlarged embossed characters from a page of print almost simultaneously was demonstrated at the thirty-first biennial convention of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind.

The visagraph, as the machine is called, has not been perfected yet for commercial purposes, its inventor, Mr. Robert E. W. Naumaberg, of Cambridge, Mass., said. It reproduces letters, maps or diagrams on a roll of aluminum foil by means of photo-electric cells. Dr. Frieda Kiefer Merry who explained the operation of the machine, said a study had shown that although children could read Braille faster than the new type they soon achieved a fair degree of speed in reading the characters on the aluminum roll.

Miss Mary Biermann, blind teacher at the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, demonstrated the ease with which she could "read" the print.

Radio has been the greatest blessing to blind persons since the development of tactile print. Dr. F. C. Potts of the Maryland School for the Blind said in an address at the morning session. A careful selection of radio program would provide the equivalent of a college course for sightless people, he said. A survey of 43 schools for the blind showed that only two of them had no radios, he added.

Appointment of a commission to study vocational opportunities for blind persons was recommended by Miss Kathryn E. Maxfield of New York. She urged a complete census of the blind in this country.

"We are beginning to realize that part of our problem in placing blind college graduates lies in the fact that we have often encouraged or allowed the wrong boys or girls to take advanced training," she said. "By doing this we have probably injured the vocational opportunities of really promising blind college graduates."

Mr. J. T. Hooper, superintendent of the Wisconsin School for the Blind, declared that if blind children were to get the chance to live a normal life they must be trained "to have normal contacts with each other." A committee was appointed to confer with an English committee in England on July 18 on plans to eliminate differences between English and American systems of Braille. The committee consists of Mr. L. W. Rodenberg of Illinois, Mr. George F. Meyers, president of the American Association of Workers for the Blind and Mr. Robert B. Irwin—Christian Science Monitor.

ADVANCE IN WHEAT PRICE IS ANTICIPATED

SMALLER CROPS AND LOW SUPPLIES IN EUROPE BULLISH FACTORS

In an analysis of the statistical position of wheat, the State Street Research & Management Corporation, which supervises the portfolios of the State Street Investment Corporation and the Mohawk Investment Corporation, makes some interesting observations which follow in part:

The United States winter wheat crop is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 411,000,000 bushels or more than 360,000,000 bushels less than the preceding year. The average estimate on the spring wheat crop by independent crop observers is about 250,000,000 bushels. Our estimate of the total United States crop is 664,000,000 bushels compared with 892,000,000 bushels in the preceding year, a decline of 26 per cent.

The Canadian crop will be in the neighborhood of 450,000,000 bushels, showing a gain of roughly 150,000,000 bushels from the very poor 1931 crop, which was unfavourably affected by the prolonged drought.

Estimates of the Argentine and Australian crops of 250,000,000 and 200,000,000 bushels respectively are purely arbitrary and are based on normal growing conditions. These figures represent about the average crops of the last four years.

The 1931 Russian crop was 970,000,000 bushels or roughly 100,000,000 bushels below the bumper 1930 crop. This year's crop will be equal to approximately that of 1931. This year's Indian crop amounted to 340,000,000 bushels or slightly less than last year. Our estimate for all other countries is 350,000,000 bushels.

Since world stocks accounted for July 1, 1932, are about 550,000,000

bushels and our estimate of world production is 4,655,000,000 bushels, the total supply for the year will be 5,205,000,000 bushels.

Total disappearance has increased every year since 1920, except in 1924-25 and 1929-30. Since 1920 the average increase in world consumption has averaged 110,000,000 bushels annually. For the 1931-32 crop year we are estimating total disappearance of 4,825,000,000 bushels or about 25,000,000 bushels higher than the preceding year, and in the crop year ahead of us we are estimating total disappearance of 4,850,000,000 bushels.

The chief reasons for estimating higher consumption in both years than in 1930-31 year are as follows:

1. The extremely low price. Wheat prices at Chicago and Liverpool are the lowest in history.
2. Continued heavy feeding of wheat to cattle, hogs and poultry.
3. Some use of wheat for fuel by western farmers.
4. Modification of the drastic restrictions on wheat and flour consumption in Russia.
5. Increased use of white bread all over the world as a result of low prices.
6. Almost complete failure of last year's rice crop in Burma.
7. Partial failure of last year's Chinese rice crop due to floods.

Deducting total disappearance of 4,850,000,000 bushels from a total estimated supply of 5,205,000,000 bushels, we obtain an unestimated world carryover on July 1, 1933 of 355,000,000 bushels. This is the lowest carryover since 1926 and represents a drastic reduction from the higher carryover years from 1927 through 1931.

There will be very substantial reductions in carryover at the end of the crop year now before us. These reductions should be large enough to eliminate in large part the surplus stocks built up during the last three years and reduce inventories to almost normal proportions. It is quite possible that the reductions will be even larger than indicated.

SLATS' DIARY

By Ross Farquhar

Friday—well the manager of our ice plant's wife has a new baby which she wate on the ice scales was 5.7 lbs but Pa once more gets in office had at the newspaper office by leaving out the deadline and making the p.m. edition say the kid weighed 57 lbs. On the ice scales.

Sater day — The town marshal a rested little Roy Bunting today witch is oney nine yrs old becuz he went and drove his fathers ottomobel thru a Red Lite, but Roys father got him off becuz he exclaimed to the Judge that Roys legs was so Short he cudent reach the Brake peddle.

Sunday—well it was hot this evening and we had a Tin can supper and ice tea and etc. and Ant Emmy got centeamentle and was tawking about the poor little sourdeens, she sed she had discovered that they all looked a like so much so that it was positively Uncanny.

Munday—Ole man Britt pulled a slick 1 on the bank and jipped it for a 1000 \$. Ant Emmy sed she diddent have no sympathy for anny buddy witch wood beet a bank out of a 1000 \$ and pa replied and sed well enny man that can beat a Bank out of a 1000 \$ dont need no sympathy.

Tuesday—well pa had to take Ant Emmy up to the city tonite so she cud go to the Union role rode stahshun

and see the man at the infomashun counter; and when she got there she sed him if chowing gum wood keep you from getting sick if you was riding on a train.

Wednesday—pa neerly went crazy last nite with a tooth ake and wanted him to go to the Dentest but pa woodnt go till after 2 a clock this a.m. becuz he cudent a ford to go on his own time he sed.

Thursday—Was at a party tonite and Jane told me that Pug Stevens stole a kiss from her out on the veranda and I sed. Well Jane I will lern him a thing or 2 about kissing you, and she sed. Well I dont beleave you cud & blushed.

LONDON—Every great newspaper in Britain joined Wednesday in wishing success to the Empire statement, departing for the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa.

The consensus was that Ottawa would be a business-like meeting with definite objects, not a long-drawn-out conference.

The Times said: "Although there is no question of building a Chinese wall around the Empire, there remains ample room for Great Britain to increase intra-Empire trade by adjusting the proportion of purchases from within and without the Empire."



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1927 CHEVROLET TRUCK 150.

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CONTINUATION OF U.F.A. CONVENTION

(Continued from Page One)

allowance had been made for a similar amount this year.

The debt increase, owing to the serious condition of trade, amounts to \$119,505,000.

No interference with the general tariff was made owing to the fact of the Imperial Economic Conference being held this year.

Mr. Spencer gave the amendment and sub-amendment as moved to the Budget.

The revenue for the present fiscal year were given as 273.13 millions against 296 millions a year ago, the biggest drop being Customs duties. An effort is being made to make this up through an increase in sales tax, which it is anticipated will bring in \$20,000,000 extra.

Of expenditures, a cut has been made in every item but three, these being interest on National Debt, Justice Department, and the R.C.M.P.

The total spent on Unemployment Relief Work for the year ending March 31st, 1932, covering Dominion, Provincial and Municipal expenditures was 70½ millions.

Reference was made by Mr. Spen-

cer to the work of the Canadian Farm Loan Board which he criticized for its inactivity and figures were given covering the various Harbour Commissions. With regard to the latter, Sir Alexander Gibb, in his recent report, recommends writing off the amounts owed to the Dominion, except in the cases of those of Montreal and Vancouver.

The member as usual, drew attention to the various important resolutions that had been placed on the Order Paper, and afterwards discussed in the House. He also dealt in detail with the two bills he had introduced himself, covering an amendment to the Finance Act, and one to the Bank Act.

Special reference was made also to the following committees: Privileges and Elections; Agricultural; Banking and Commerce; Bankruptcy; Railways and Shipping; Civil Service; Radio and Railways and Canals, before which, important decisions were taken.

Some of the outstanding items of the session were as follows:

1. The decision to have a Government System of Radio.
2. The change in the Government's policy on Unemployment to give direct relief instead of work.
3. The efforts of the Federal Government to retain some control

over insurance, in spite of the decisions of the Privy Council.

4. The Special Railway Committee's critical report in reference to the Canadian National Railway.

5. The new treaty with New Zealand.

6. Financial conditions are so serious that the Federal Government found it necessary to help finance four of the Provinces.

7. The trade of the country having been seriously affected, the Government's new policy is one of drastic economy, which naturally is having its repercussions throughout the country.

8. The constructive recommendations of the Committee on Civil Service matters.

At the end of his address, the audience were invited to ask questions of the speaker in regard to his report.

A motion of confidence was moved and carried in support of the Federal and Provincial members present.

During the afternoon Mr. Woodsworth again addressed the convention on Finance and his visit to Russia in 1931.

Mr. Huntingford of Wainwright was kind enough to arrange with Mr. Green for some very excellent music given by the following artists:

Mr. Alec Adams and Miss D. Forster, violins; Mr. H. Brunner, cornet; Mr. C. Wistmann, saxophone and clarinet; Mrs. H. Brunner, pianist; Mrs. W. J. Huntingford, vocal; Mrs. R. H. Long, accompanist. J. R. Love, M.L.A., for Wainwright outlined the work of the U.F.A. Conference recently held in Edmonton, after which the legislative proposals as there outlined were duly adopted by the delegates.

During the convention a number of important resolutions came up for discussion, many of which were passed.

The business of the convention was concluded by 7 p.m., after a two days very successful convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark from B.C. are visiting the Carrells. They met with a car accident on their way here.

Mrs. R. M. Durant is spending her holidays at their Clear Lake cottage.

It is reported that black rot has injured the potato crop in the vicinity of Nawaka.

The Faithful Few

Edna Jacques

Wherever you go and whatever you do,
Always you'll find them, the faithful few,
Who stick when the others are tired and gone,
The little handful, who carry on.

Drab and weary, but grit to the core,
Carrying the banner forever more.

Keeping the Sunday-school from despair
Playing the organ and leading in prayer,
Finding the money for books and cards,
Planting trees in the parsonage yards,

Helping the preacher through thick and thin,
Doing their bit with a cheerful grin.

Always you'll find them at church affairs,
Bringing in water and extra chairs,
Giving a hand at the carving too,
Just anything, they are glad to do,

Washing the dishes with tucked up sleeves,
The first to come and the last to leave.

Only a precious few, at the best,
But over the world from the East to the West,
They carried His Kingdom with faithful hands,
Setting it up in a hundred lands,

Teaching His word to the uttermost part,
Holding the glory safe in their heart.

For as long as there's churches and pews to fill
God will find servants to do His will,
Plain little commonplace working folk,
Faithful and ready to bear His yoke,

Leaving His Kingdom and work to do
Safe in the hands of the faithful few.

Shall Our Monetary System Be Chanegd?

An Analysis of Several of the Proposals Made by
H. G. L. Strange, Director, Research Department, Searle Grain Co. Ltd.

There appear to be two dominant schools of thought regarding the present depression. One that considers that monetary causes have had much to do with the situation and the other that money has had but little or nothing to do with it.

As the British Empire Economic Conference approaches, many proposals are being put forth by the first group for changes and modifications to be made in both national and international monetary and financial systems.

Due to the variety and complexity of these proposals, and due to the intricacy of the whole question of national and international finance and currency, it is not to be wondered at that the plain man is somewhat confused with it all.

We have received requests to endeavor to explain some of the suggestions that have been made. An attempt will be made, therefore, in this article to set out the main points of some of the various proposals.

First of all, it might be well to review how the currencies of England, Canada and the United States compare with the other because the differences that exist between them form the basis of several of the proposals that have been made.

Until recently the British sterling bank notes could be exchanged on demand for gold at the rate of approximately 124 grains of gold for each pound note. The United States and the Canadian dollars could each be similarly exchanged for gold on demand at the rate of approximately 26 grains of gold for each dollar bill. (The gold referred to is official standard gold—not pure gold.)

For many years past, the countries of the world have issued paper notes, currency and other form of paper liabilities greatly in excess of the gold they held in support of such currency and paper. On the average, countries seem to have considered that they were safe in holding about 40 per cent. gold behind the official notes they issued, which notes could be exchanged, on demand, almost instantly, for gold. It is, therefore, quite obvious that if at any time more than 40 per cent. of those holding the notes of the various countries on a gold standard were to demand gold, which they would be legally quite entitled to do, that there would be insufficient gold to redeem all the paper notes issued.

Up to quite recently, the number of persons or governments that desired to have gold rather than the paper notes and currency of the first-class nations, was practically negligible, so that for many years the 40 per cent. of the gold behind notes was a safe covering. Due to the war and its aftermath, however, a decided lack of confidence between the nations began to manifest itself (although this has been usual after every large war in the past.) One of the results of this lack of confidence was that a number of the large foreign holders of British sterling notes demanded gold in exchange for their notes—consequently a terrific drain of gold took place from England until there was a danger, had it continued, that there would have been no gold left in that country at all. (The unequal international distribution of gold further complicated the situation because of the unusually high percentage of the world's gold that has been accumulated by France and the United States). Great Britain, therefore, by law, stated that her sterling notes would no longer be exchangeable for gold. This was done, not from any desire to indulge in inflation of currency, but solely with the end in view of preserving the gold that the Bank of England still has left so that at least some gold backing could be preserved for the sterling paper currency and notes.

Naturally, it cannot be expected that a country's notes that are not exchangeable for gold on demand can be as valuable as those of a country that is willing, at all times, to exchange its notes for gold. That is, of course, under the present monetary system where gold is generally speaking, the only recognized international standard of value.

The English sterling pound note, therefore, fell on the international markets of the world below the price of those notes of countries such as the United States and France that

still remained on what is usually termed the full gold standard. The English pound fell from an exchange value of 4.86 American dollars down to an exchange value of only 2.66 dollars, which means, in other words, that the British sterling pound note, which used to be worth 124 grains of gold is, at this moment, only worth approximately 61 grains of gold. (This amount of gold, by the way, can still be obtained for the British pound sterling by means of changing sterling first into American paper currency and then changing the American paper currency into gold.) The fall in value of the British pound note in relation to the American dollar note has been roughly 25 per cent.

The Canadian paper dollar has similarly fallen in value, excepting that it has depreciated less than half as much as the British pound in relationship to the American dollar. The Canadian and American dollar bills normally are worth and could be approximately exchanged for 26 grains of gold. The Canadian dollar, however, today is worth only and represents approximately 23 grains of gold. In this connection, it must not be forgotten, however, that the British pound and the Canadian dollar, when in gold itself, are worth just as much in terms of American gold dollars as they ever were. The value of Canadian dollars or British pounds in gold itself has not depreciated one iota.

Such is the state of affairs at this moment and those who believe that monetary causes have brought about the present depression argue that some changes with our monetary system will have to be made before any economic improvement can take place.

The following in brief, are some of the important proposals that have been made for changes in our Monetary System:

(1) That the weight of gold in the Canadian dollar shall be reduced from 26 grains to about 12 grains.

(Continued on Page Six)

WORLD WELL ON ROAD TO NORMAL

Evidence is gathering that the world gradually is making progress toward normal conditions and that fundamentally a basis has already been established on which can again be erected a profitable and contented industrial and social order. The anticipated happy results of the Lausanne Conference are still to be experienced, though the response of the Continental security markets indicate that expectations of better times are again high. The nations are slowly but surely moving toward smaller armaments as indicated by the proposals of the United States and Great Britain, and in time this will spell economic relief to the tax-oppressed peoples.

Now comes the call for a return to the gold standard by the nations of the world from the Bank for International Settlements, a call approved by the important countries which are now off the gold standard. This is a step in the right direction, say economists, for no mechanism has yet been discovered which makes possible so free a flow of the world's trade. Great Britain, Japan, and Sweden were in favor of the resolution, and this is taken to mean that these countries will go back on a gold basis as soon as possible. At the world economic conference to be held before long this question and that of debts and tariffs will receive earnest consideration.

MORE TRUTH THAN POULTRY

"Eve," said the wise young suburbanite, "was the first chicken to ever ruin a man's garden."

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Hints for the Household



BEVERAGES FOR SPECIAL OCCASIONS

By Betty Barclay

On special occasions, special beverages are in order. Each hostess wants to feel that she is serving something unusual, even though she is willing to admit that it may not be entirely new.

Here are three recipes that may be used at bridge parties, weddings, for important guests, or upon any "special" occasion. Each calls for liberal quantities of sugar—a quick energy food that pep up the body wonderfully on a hot day:

Current Punch

Beat 2 cups currant jelly to a froth. Add 1 pint boiling water and ½ cup sugar. Cook gently until the jelly and sugar are dissolved. Set aside to cool and when cold add the juice of 2 lemons. Dilute with cold water, pour into glasses with crushed ice, and garnish with slices of cucumber peel cut very thin.

Grape Juice Lemonade

4 lemons
1½ pints water
1 pint grape juice
1 cup sugar
Mix lemon juice with other ingredients. Turn into pitcher half filled with

ice, and stir thoroughly. Let stand ten minutes before serving.

Ginger Slices

½ pound candied ginger
2 quarts water
1 cup lemon juice
2 cups sugar
Juice of 4 oranges
Crushed ice or ice water
Chop the ginger fine, add it to the water and sugar and boil for fifteen minutes. Cool, and add water to make ten cups of liquid, add the fruit juices and serve in glasses half-filled with crushed ice, or diluted with ice water.

PEP COCKTAILS

A cocktail may be as harmless as a glass of water, yet perfectly delicious on a warm day. Its fruit juice supplies minerals and salts. Its sugar furnishes quick-energy to a weary body. As a whole it is cool and refreshing—something that touches the spot and pep one up.

Mintade

Wash and crush the leaves of a dozen sprigs of mint. Mix with ½ cup sugar and juice of two lemons. Let stand two hours, stirring occasionally. Add three-quarters cup sugar, one pint water, juice of one orange. Strain over shaved ice. Add two bottles ginger ale. Serve in tall

glasses with thin slices of lemon, mint leaves, and cherries.

German Punch

1 cup grape juice
1 cup sweet cider
½ cup grapefruit juice
Juice of 1 lemon
3 pints mineral water
1 cup sugar

Mix the ingredients and stir until sugar is dissolved. Pour into a large pitcher over a cake of ice. A few gratings of nutmeg may be added if desired.

FOR THIRSTY CHILDREN

By Anne Schuyler

Let the children enjoy refreshing cold beverages during the dog days. Their active little bodies require moisture the same as a rapidly growing plant. Choose beverages carefully, however, seeing that all ingredients are healthful. Fruitades and chocolate milks are very beneficial. The fruit is rich in minerals and vitamins. The sugar furnishes quick-energy and adds to the food value. Here is a trio of summer drinks very beneficial to children.

Chocolate Milk

½ cup cocoa
1 cup cold water
2 cups sugar
2 teaspoons vanilla
Mix cocoa and sugar together. Stir in water. Boil gently for three minutes. Add vanilla. Cool. Pour into jar for use as needed, sealing tight with a rubber ring. To each glass of cold milk add two tablespoons of the chocolate syrup and stir or shake well.

Summer Applesauce

A rather unusual but exceedingly pleasing drink has apple juice as a base. Try it next time the children are entertaining their friends.

Wash apples and dice, using the entire apple. Cook with enough water to cover, strain through a cloth, and add one cup sugar for each cup of juice obtained. Dissolve sugar in the juice and cool. Fill glasses half full of this apple syrup, add to each glass the juice of half a lemon, and fill up with ice and water.

Raspberry Shrub

Raspberry Shrub is an old-time favorite which deserves to be served more frequently. It can be made, and kept ready for use.

1 quart raspberry juice
1 cup cold water
1 cup sugar
Juice of 2 lemons

Boil the rind of one-fourth of a lemon with the sugar and the water until the syrup coats a spoon. Remove the rind as soon as the syrup is taken from the stove. Cool the syrup and add the lemon juice and the raspberry juice. Chill the shrub on ice before serving.

SHALL OUR MONETARY SYSTEM BE CHANGED?

(Continued from page 5)

This would reduce all internal debts, and those owing abroad payable in Canadian currency, by about 50 per cent. It would enable those who borrowed during the war years to repay with commodities and goods approximately the same value as when they borrowed. It would, however, increase the price of all imported foreign goods 100 per cent, or automatically impose an additional 100 per cent. tariff on all imported goods and commodities imported in Canada. Those who loaned money within the last two years would be repaid about one-half of the value which they loaned. Those who borrowed money or purchased property during the last two years would automatically have the value of that money or property doubled. All those receiving wages or salaries would suffer great hardships until readjustments took place because the price of everything they had to buy would quickly rise to double.

Apart, however, from the virtual writing down of all debts by half there would be but little permanent advantage because the price of all goods offered for sale, and of wages and salaries, would eventually rise by the same percentage as the gold behind the dollar was decreased.

(Note—This is simply inflation of currency—France, Germany and other countries after the war tried it but found it practically impossible to control. Inflation seems to be difficult to stop once it has started. What

individuals or groups are capable of stating where the inflation shall stop? and particularly who is capable of stopping it once it has begun? Inflation seems always to lead in the end to currency becoming practically worthless).

(2) That the Canadian dollar shall be depreciated in value to the present level of the British pound (i.e. from 26 to about 20 grains of gold) and that it shall be tied to the pound sterling.

(Note—This is a mild form of proposal No. 1 above. How the currency of an independent country like Canada with its own control over its budget, income and expenditures, could be expected to fluctuate exactly with the British pound, is not stated; in any case would Canadians desire the value of their currency to depend solely upon the action of the British House of Commons and of the British people and not upon their own actions?)

Health Service

OF THE

Canadian Medical Association



GRANT FLEMING, M.D., — ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

PASTEURIZATION OF MILK

In this country, opposition to compulsory pasteurization laws frequently came from those who had lived for some years in the British Isles. There they had used raw milk, very often dipped from a can, and they found it difficult to believe that pasteurization was necessary, since it had not been required by law in their home land.

We have learned a great deal in public health matters from the British Isles. No one who reads the story of the development of the modern public health movement could fail to be convinced of our debt to the home of public health. Nevertheless, during the past years, valuable contributions have come from this continent and we are now able to repay some of our debt.

Pasteurization of milk is one of the greatest contributions to public health and particularly to the safeguarding of infant lives. A safe milk supply, secured through inspection and pasteurization, together with the education of mothers in the care of infants, secure for the infant, protection from disease and a better chance for good health. It is the safe milk, safe because it is pasteurized, that has largely banished the dangers of the summer for babies.

Acceptance of pasteurization as a necessary public health measure has been slow in the British Isles. At the present time it is accepted and the Manchester city council is asking Parliament for the power to compel pasteurization of practically the whole milk supply of the city.

The milk-borne epidemics which have occurred in Britain, have convinced those who believed that a safe milk supply could be secured through the enforcement of strict regulation, that pasteurization is absolutely necessary. The Medical Officer states in a recent issue that since the Brighton sore throat epidemic, "no medical authority has stood out seriously against pasteurization."

Public Health workers on this side have long wondered at the failure of British workers to adapt pasteurization. It now appears that they have been giving a great deal of attention to the subject, but that they first had to be convinced that their own methods of milk control were unsatisfactory.

Pasteurization of milk supplies provides a safeguard that no other method provides. Through inspection, as clean a milk as possible should be secured, and then it is to be rendered safe by pasteurization. The time is close at hand when travellers will be able to have safe milk wherever they go because pasteurization will soon be a universal public health procedure.

GROWING PAINS

A large number of deaths and a great deal of chronic ill-health and

incapacity are due to organic heart disease, which in turn, results in a very large percentage of cases, from rheumatic fever in childhood.

Rheumatic fever is always a serious disease. In spite of its apparent mildness in children and the absence of the severe symptoms in cases which occur in older persons, it may and frequently does result in damaged heart.

When a child becomes acutely ill with fever and one joint after another becomes painful and tender, it is not difficult for parents to recognize the condition as being serious, and they do not hesitate to call their doctor.

Growing pains, however, are seldom taken seriously by parents. The very name given to them suggests that they occur as the result of growth which is not the case. Growth does not cause pain. Growing pain should not be taken lightly. They are perhaps the most common symptom of the mild form of rheumatic fever.

It does not follow that every child who complains of growing pains has rheumatic fever. These pains may be due to some unusual use of the muscles, such as occurs when the child starts skating or cycling. Ill-fitting shoes will cause pains in the legs, as will also hip-joint diseases.

The growing pains of rheumatic fever vary in extent and severity; they may affect both arms and legs; they come on independently of exercise and exertion; they often keep the child awake for hours at night.

The reason why we wish to bring growing pains to the attention of parents is in order to inform them that they make a serious mistake in not paying attention to the recurring muscle pains popularly known as growing pains. All parents should understand that if such pains are overlooked and treatment neglected, heart disease may result.

Growing pains, St. Vitus's Dance, tonsillitis and rheumatic heart disease often occur in the same child and may be regarded as symptoms of the same disease. Any one of them requires immediate care. Rest gives the heart the best chance, and rest in bed, for a long time, is often necessary.

Heart disease in adult life is a severe handicap. It is true that, if the manner of living is adjusted to the capacity of the injured organ, a useful life is generally possible. If, however, such a handicap is to be avoided and if the number of cases of heart disease is to be decreased, it is necessary that preventive measures be taken early in life. One thing we can do to prevent heart disease is to pay attention to growing pains.

Questions concerning Health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College St., Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

possible and tied to the full gold standard of the U.S.A. dollar, and that by law all debts owing shall be reduced by half and that the Government shall establish the proper relationship of prices for rents—wages—salaries—good, retail and wholesale, of professional services, etc., etc., or, in fact, revalue by law everything excepting money.

(Note—This is financial and economic dictatorship, pure and simple, and is now actually being tried by Germany and is in fact the deflation of debts and the price of all things down to the currency value, instead of the inflation of the currency up to the debts and prices of all else as is proposed in 1 and 2. If a low general price level of commodities continues long enough, of course, this state of affairs is automatically gradually brought about for the reason that many debts would not be possible of repayment, and so would be either written down or cancelled by bankruptcy or by private arrangement, and all other prices, wages and salaries eventually would have to decline to a parity with commodity prices.)

(4) That by international arrangement all countries should agree to reduce the gold backing of their official notes and paper currency by a definitely agreed upon percentage. This would result in a quick rise in

(Continued on page 7)

What Shall We Name the Baby?

A SYMPOSIUM BY INTERESTING PEOPLE OF TODAY

CONDUCTED BY WILLIAM A. LEWIN

To select a suitable name for each baby that comes into the world is, indeed, an absorbing problem. Nearly 2,000,000 new babies were born last year. And yet there are less than 1,000 names to choose from. Parents search telephone directories for suggestions. Shall we create some interesting new names?

Thomas, George and Peter are my favorite boys names and Ann, Kath-
erine and Margaret are my favorite girls names.

NO. 17—EFREM ZIMBALIST

KATHERINE is a name of Greek origin meaning "pure". Because of the fame of certain saints of the name Catherine, beauty, grace and intellectual devotion are attributes of the name. Its diminutives are Kate, Kitty, Katy. Its variants are Katherine, Katharine and Kathleen. "Kathleen Mavourneen" is the heroine of a famous song by Anne Crawford. Empress Catherine of Russia was the famous wife of Peter the Great in the Eighteenth Century. Catherine de Medici was the famous wife of Henry II of France in the sixteenth century.

"IF YOU HAVE A KINDNESS SHOWN

Pass It On

HERE IS A HIGH-GRADE NO. 5 ENVELOPE PRINTED TO YOUR ORDER, AT

500 \$3.75
1,000 \$6.00

THESE ENVELOPES, OF A GRADE USUALLY COSTING \$8.00 A THOUSAND, WERE OFFERED TO US AS A SPECIAL INDUCEMENT TO BUY. WE DID; AND NOW PASS ON THE BARGAIN TO YOU WHILE THEY LAST.

EVEN IF YOU DON'T NEED THEM RIGHT NOW IT WILL PAY YOU TO STOCK AN ODD THOUSAND. THE VALUE IS MORE REMARKABLE THAN THE PRICE, AND WE DO NOT EXPECT TO BE ABLE TO REPEAT ON THIS.

The Wainwright Star

HOW DOES YOUR LABEL READ?

Tractor and Car Oils

MOTORENES per gal. 65¢
SPECIAL VULCAN TRACTOR OIL per gal. 75¢
AUTOLENES, light, medium and heavy per gal. 85¢
AUTOLENES, special heavy and extra heavy per gal. 95¢

CUP AND GUN GREASES — IN BULK OR BY CAN
OIL PRICES DRUM LOTS

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AGENT—BRITISH AMERICAN OIL CO.

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Gentlemen—Kindly tell me of your home training course in Telegraphy — of the instructograph and the new and special terms on which I may own it.

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IS RELIABLE AND ECONOMICAL.

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TO SEE ABOUT YOUR TWIN'S NEEDS AND GET PRICES,

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BE SURE AND LIST YOUR STOCK WITH SUB SHIPPER.

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The Open Door



RED SCARE

(Continued from Page Two)

sure is a pipe dream of mine. As evidence, it isn't worth a cent. What with you being dead drunk in bed when I left and when I came back last night, a jury wouldn't have to leave the room to return "not guilty."

He leaned forward and asked: "But how do you explain the stained knife, the bones and silver under the floor in the mastiff's stall? The stall where nobody but you went. There is a lot of stuff under the floor there, Sandy—as you call yourself—a lot of stuff from old robberies. Red flags! A good trick! A lot of hanging stuff!"

The handcuffed man had twisted sideways and sprung to his feet, but Bart thrust him back, pulling a pistol from the man's coat.

"So you even carried an iron to your wedding?"

"Listen, Bart, you can't do this to Mary-Alice. She's my wife now. Give her a break. I'll leave the country. Neither of you will ever hear from me again. Let me go, Bart."

The plain-clothes man stood immovable.

"I'll break her heart, the wife of a convicted murderer. And what will she think of you? She'll think you did it just to break her heart. That's what she'll think."

"You're right, Sandy. I can't kill Mary-Alice's husband."

"Then unlock these handcuffs."

"I know I wouldn't be able to hurt Mary-Alice this way. I figured my resolve would break down at the last moment. That's why I telephoned the station. The thing's out of my hands now, Sandy. There are five men surrounding this store."

Plain-clothes man Bart Farwell, unlocked the street door. "Come in, boys," he said to the constables.

After they had gone with the prisoner and the bundles of evidence from the mastiff's stall, Farwell went outside and walked slowly along the street and along the side streets to

the lodging house where Mary-Alice had lived.

"Her mother will tell me where the apartment is," he thought. His nerves were slack now. He was without feeling. Down at headquarters, they would be saying what a great man he was. The chief wouldn't be rubbing his forefinger on his thumb any more; he would be calling out to Bart Farwell, wanting to pound him on the back. Bart Farwell, who had sent to the gallows the husband of Mary-Alice!

The door opened. It was the gaudy landlady who opened it.

"I want to find the apartment where Mary-Alice lives now," he said. His words falling out loosely from his mouth. His mouth was twisted queerly at one side.

"Oh, Mary-Alice isn't at the apartment," the landlady rattled off. "She still lives here. You know, she didn't go through with her marriage this morning. Her mother says when that girl got to the church she started to cry and she wouldn't go through with it. She said she wouldn't marry anybody except a fellow by the name of Bart Farwell."

SHALL OUR MONETARY SYSTEM BE CHANGED?

(Continued from Page Six)

the price of all commodities, then the price of all goods, services, wages, salaries, etc., would soon follow and an even balance, in time, would be established. The only real effect of this would be the reduction of all debts, both individual, national and international.

This would allow a greater backing of gold behind notes and currencies than the 40 per cent, which is the maximum of gold available for monetary purposes in the world to-

day seems to allow. This larger percentage of backing would consequently diminish the possibility of a country, which, whilst solvent, might be in danger of being drained of gold, as England was recently.

(Note—The great difficulty of getting many nations to agree either with the principal involved or of the amount of the gold reduction, might be almost insurmountable, although this method of controllable international inflation is the most favored of all proposals involving inflation by the majority of economists as a means of raising the price level or commodities and of overcoming what is probably the major defect of the gold standard.)

(5) This proposal is practically the same as No. 4 above, but with the proviso that all gold reserves shall be kept in an international reserve bank at some central point—

Geneva has been suggested—and that the amount of gold behind the world's paper currency shall be raised or lowered periodically in order that the value of the currency will keep step with the world's gold production and with this production, distribution and consumption of goods and commodities.

(Note—This, of course, would be a form of international managed currency with gold as a basis. This method would be much more difficult to bring into effect and to manage than proposal No. 4 and so would hardly seem to come within the realms of possibility, or at least for the present.)

(Note—The Gold referred to in this article is pure gold mixed with alloy—one-twelfth alloy in the British sovereign and one-tenth alloy in the U.S.A. and Canadian dollar—113 troy grains of pure gold in the sovereign and 23½ grains pure gold in the U.S.A. dollar. Or it means that the sovereign contains exactly 4.86 2/3 as much gold as the dollar.)

(6) That Central Banks should exercise a greater control over credit so that in times of prosperity credit would be curtailed in order to prevent over-speculation and over-expansion

of buying and production, and so that in periods of adversity credits would be made more freely available.

(Note—Some critics consider the suggestion involves that an over-straining of the workings of the quantity theory of money will be attempted. Other critics ask, who would be wise enough to decide when a period of over-expansion had arrived? and when prices are declining, and persons are fearful of making financial commitments for a future which they cannot foresee—who, it is asked, would be brave enough to borrow and use the credit even though it were available?)

(7) That the Canadian paper dollar shall be based upon "units of labour" instead of gold. This is exactly the proposal made by Karl Marx in 1848, although Marx saw clearly that there would be difficulty in deciding how the "socially necessary" unit of labour should be computed.

(Note—Many Socialists and Communists advocate this today. No competent economist, as far as we are aware, however, is willing to regard such a system of price determination as even remotely workable or possible.)

(8) That the purchasing power of the Canadian paper dollar should be based upon an index number of wholesale commodities instead of upon gold, and that debts should be repayable with dollars of the same purchasing power that they had when the debts were incurred. Which authority's index number would be chosen and which commodities should be included in the make-up of the average, and how compensations of price would be made to correct over-production or deficiency in any one commodity, or how a surplus of any one commodity would be governed, is not clearly explained.

(Note—This is the method advocated by some termed "managed currency". Whether any set of human beings have had sufficient experience with the management of money, or sufficient wisdom, to control either inflation or deflation of money without any solid metal as an anchor, is questioned by many students.)

(9) That bimetalism shall be instituted, using gold and silver as alternatives, which shall be exchangeable one for the other, or for paper currency, at a ratio set by law.

(Note—Every attempt in history that has been made to set up bimetalism has ended in failure. Gresham's law seems inevitably to function, resulting in the most prized metal of the two being driven out of circulation and hoarded, so that eventually only one of the two metals is left to serve as a standard and medium of exchange.)

(10) That symmetallism should be set up, which means that both gold and silver, not as alternates as in bimetalism, but tied together in definite proportions in metal bars, shall be used as the standard and that paper currency shall be exchangeable for neither gold nor silver, but only for bars of the metal unit of the two. This was first suggested by the eminent economist, Professor Marshall. It is felt that the workings of the quantity theory of money would bring about an increased commodity price level if increasing quantities of monetary metal as a base could be put into use.

(Note—The objection to this scheme again is that it would be difficult for nations owing various amounts of gold to decide on the relative proportions of gold and silver to be used. Also the fear is expressed that the bars might be melted down by individuals or nations and the most prized metal of the two would be hoarded.)

(11) That the silver coins in use throughout the world should contain a greater percentage of silver. Also that silver bars might be used as a base for paper money of small denominations but of generous amounts which would be exchangeable for

silver only and not for gold. This, it is claimed, would raise the price of silver and so help the buying power of Eastern countries on a silver standard. It is argued, however, by critics that any enhancement of the price of silver would seriously harm producers and debtors in these Eastern countries, and that even the benefits to Western people might not be as tangible as assumed by some.

(12) That the issuing of all currency and credit shall be nationalized and that all finance and banking shall be operated and managed by Government instead of by private institutions.

(Note—In criticizing this proposal, note is made that no Government of any country so far has ever shown much capacity for successfully managing any large matters of finance or business, and that efforts to distribute credit "at cost" by Governments to the people usually end in high cost and in disastrous losses which have to be borne by the taxpayers.)

(13) That the monetary system and other financial and banking methods with gold as a basis, should be left as they are without interference for claim proponents of this the so-called crisis of money and the falling of prices has been the result of and not the cause of the present depression, which, these claim, have been brought about by other factors many of which may not even be understood but as in the past all originating in the War and its aftermath of prejudice, hates and extreme nationalism.

These orthodox supporters of the gold standard suggest that if international arrangements can be made that will restore confidence between one nation and another, so that some of the high tariff walls might be lowered, which would result in a freer exchange of goods and commodities, and if reparations and War Debts can either be modified, or be paid mainly in goods and not in gold, that substantial world-wide economic improvement would soon take place, and that it would be found that there is sufficient gold in the world for all practical purposes and to support at least the pre-war level of all prices. Nations are rapidly learning, it is pointed out, the simple financial principle, long known to and practiced by Great Britain, that creditor countries must either lend their surplus gold abroad, buy foreign goods at home, or take their gold and spend it in foreign countries.

These economists draw attention also to the fact that as commodities become cheaper, gold becomes dearer, which allows of the working of lower grade ore bodies, which will increase the production of gold. Dearer gold will also bring out much that has been hoarded for centuries. These increases in the amount of gold will automatically, according to the quantity theory of money, result in a higher price level of goods and commodities. At the very worst, state these people, deflation will continue until all goods, commodities, interest on money, and all things, have an equitable exchange value. Debts that cannot be paid will either be cancelled or written down, taxes will have to be reduced, and so practically a new start will be made, but on a lower general price level which will require, of course, much less gold to support it.

In the consideration of all these suggestions for monetary reform, two important facts must be borne in mind. One is that Canada is bound by contract to pay each year in gold about \$200,000,000 in interest and in repayment of debts. No inflation of the Canadian dollar will reduce this one iota. The other is that Canada is an exporting nation; that the goods and commodities she sells for export are paid for in foreign currencies. No amount of inflation of the Canadian dollar will ever increase by one cent the amount of money received from abroad for these exported products.

One Trusts an Experienced Captain



During the past 60 years The Royal Bank of Canada has met every variety of conditions—wars, crop failures, booms and panics—gaining strength by each experience. In stormy seas, one trusts a captain who has weathered storms.

From a small beginning, the Bank has grown steadily to a position of long-established strength among the twelve great banks of the world. Today its 881 branches serve every part of the Dominion and assist Canadian business in many foreign lands.

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STILL SOME GOOD BUYS IN

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The first company to write-off interest charges

W. 1/2 and S.E. 1/4 of 7-48-6w4 for only per acre \$6.00
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A Happy Vacation

THE ENJOYMENT OF YOUR VACATION DEPENDS LARGELY UPON THE QUALITY OF THE GROCERIES YOU EAT. GET YOUR SUPPLIES FROM US. WE SELL NOTHING BUT THE BEST AND THE PRICE IS VERY REASONABLE. PHONE US ABOUT WEEK-END SPECIALS.

Deliciously Different

WOMEN ARE LOOKING FOR SOMETHING DIFFERENT THESE HOT DAYS. IN LOOKING OVER OUR SHELVES THE HOUSEWIFE WILL HAVE VERY LITTLE DIFFICULTY IN SELECTING JUST THE RIGHT KIND OF FOOD TO PREPARE A DELICIOUS MEAL WITH VERY LITTLE EFFORT.

MONTY'S CASH STORE

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WAINWRIGHT

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FASCINATINGLY RADIANT

There's no resisting the charm of a Diamond. Its deep blue-white brilliance fascinates and holds one's admiration. It's the Jewel of Jewels—a gem beyond compare.

Wonderful collection being featured in our display. Perfect-cut stones set in artistically designed Rings, Necklaces and so on, that really are equal to value!

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Tire & Tube
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Price of Tire Only

USED CARS BARGAINS

1928 CHEVROLET SEDAN	\$225.00
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ALL IN GOOD CONDITION AND GOOD RUNNING ORDER

Forster & Brunker

Don't strain your eyes looking for trouble and your ears listening to prophets of blue ruin look at facts.
Our national resources are still beyond any accurate estimate. Our national wealth well over thirty billions.
We have had no bank failures and savings deposits are 22% more than they were ten years ago.
Canadian corporations paid out fifty million dollars more in dividends in 1931 than any year in history prior to 1929.
We have recovered from a riot of extravagant expenditure and are now stamped into a period of foolish economy. Extremes are bad. They affect our efforts and efficiency.
Never before for twenty years has material and labor been as cheap as they are today. The wise man will put up new buildings and repair and paint his old ones this year, when he can make 50¢ do the work of \$1.00.
The Atlas Lumber Co., have been in business for forty years and passed through periods of depression before. They feel the bottom has been reached and prices will soon go higher. That is why they are stocking their yards and unloading lumber suitable for bams, granaries, houses; and have a big stock of paint on hand. This material is bought at rock bottom prices for cash and you can save money by buying them now. Estimates free.

Atlas Lumber Co.

Honey Homes
J. WELCH, Agent

Black Diamond Coal
PHONES 57 or 93



ALL THE NEWS FROM THE TOWN AND DISTRICT

BORN.—To Mr. and Mrs. H. Pilgrim at the Wainwright municipal hospital, on July 19th, a boy.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Roy and sons left on Tuesday for a visit in Montana. They are going by motor.

The C.G.I.T. girls who were camping at Clear Lake under the supervision of Miss Helen Tory, have returned home and all report a good time while at the lake. Miss Florence Tory assisted with swimming and sports and Miss Lola Mabey as Camp Mother saw that all were properly fed.

Mrs. H. Lepper is assisting at the post office in the absence of Miss E. Kemp, who is away on her holiday vacation.

Miss Gladys Coffee, from Czar, is in the local hospital for an operation.

Mr. W. J. Simpson, the sign painter, changed the sign on the Dupre garage, as Mr. Dupre has recently been appointed the local Ford dealer.

More than a picture—it is an experience brimming with the very essence of life. See "Hell's Angels" at the Elite Theatre this Thurs. Fri. and Sat.

A new refinery is being built at Fabian under the direction of Mr. Stillson who is well-known in the field. A large number of men are at work in an effort to get the plant in operation in 30 days.

Mr. Geo. Steele has been appointed agent of the North Star Oil Co., and will operate the local station here.

Miss Margaret Spence will teach the Heath school this coming term.

Mr. Fred Redgewell is leaving this week on an auto trip to Banff and other western points.

The most destructive hail storms usually occur after July 15th, just when the crop is the thickest, and will have no chance to recover. See Joe Welch for insurance.

Miss Alice Dupre is visiting her sister Mrs. Carl Stafford at Monseigh Alta.

Mr. A. Forbes and family left last week, by motor, for a two weeks vacation.

Car and truck licenses can now be obtained for half the regular price after August 1st. The best investment you can make with the money, is a fire insurance policy on your car, as motors are highly inflammable. See Joe Welch or phone 67.

Jimmie Robinson, his wife and mother and Walter J. Huntingford, motored to Edmonton this week. They left Sunday morning and may return the latter part of this week.

At last! After three years the picture you have been waiting for. Don't fail to see "Hell's Angels" at the theatre this week.

We hear that Miss Vera Stuart has been appointed teacher at the Cold Springs school near Irma.

Mr. Lew Rees is away on his holidays, and will join his family who are now in the East.

Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick and their daughter Lillian, are away on their vacation. They left Saturday and will visit Banff, Jasper and other points of interest.

Mrs. Trimble and her two children are away for a short holiday.

Mr. A. B. MacLellan has recently been appointed head herdsman at the cattalo inclosure. He assumed his new duties the first of this week.

The local radio expert, Mr. Geo. Morley, has recently accepted a position with the Brown Radio Co., of Edmonton, and left for Edmonton on Sunday.

The Atlas Lumber Co. report the reception of a car of lumber this week suitable for the construction of granaries.

Mr. Geo. Hudson was in town last week looking after the interests of the Legion.

Here's a picture that will thrill old and young alike—it has the universal appeal of all great masterpieces. See "Hell's Angels" showing this week.

We hear that Dr. Wallace and A. C. Armstrong have made extensive improvements to their summer cottages at Clear Lake.

Mr. R. Peterkin who has been on relief duty at the depot for two weeks has returned to Wetaskiwin.

"Hell's Angels" belongs among the great experiences of life because it is so real.

Mr. Jack Sumner of Edmonton is here acting as relief man at the Liquor Store during the holiday period of Mr. H. Clipston, the manager.

Canada stands third in the public ownership of railways. India is first with 41,724 miles of road. Germany second, with 32,400, and Canada, 24,822, including federal, provincial and municipal.

Mr. C. Dupre of Viking, was a visitor in town last week.

Mr. E. Ripley of Edgerton, paid our town a visit last week.

Swanson's Carriage truck is reported to have burned up last Wednesday. We understand it was a total loss.

Quite a number of townsmen took in the big sports at Irma and Edgerton last week.

We hear that quite a number from here attended the Exhibition at Edmonton this week.

The Bank of Montreal opened their new building in Calgary last week.

Mr. W. Loudfoot is spending a few days in Edmonton, attending the exhibition.

It was reported too late for the paper last week, that Mrs. Dan O'Keefe died at St. Catherine, Ont., Thursday, July 7th. She was the mother of John and Wm. Ogden who reside near town.

Mrs. J. Brown of Edmonton, is spending a few days visiting with Mrs. B. Hodgkins (Sr.).

We hear that Mr. J. W. Stuart has recently purchased a new Ford car. Constable H. Gair, was in the city last week.

You may be shocked at "Hell's Angels" but you will never forget it!

Miss K. Hart, of the local Bank of Montreal staff, spent a few days at the Irma branch of that bank.

Miss Adila Loveseith was visiting in the city last week.

Miss L. Heffernan was in the city last week end.

Mr. Brody, of Lethbridge, a former resident of Wainwright, was in town over the week end, renewing old acquaintances.

The boys of the United Church will leave for their camp at Clear Lake this week. Rev. Huston will accompany them.

James W. Douglas, Edmonton, has been appointed stipendiary magistrate for the Northwest Territories.

W. H. Zook, editor of the Star, has been invited to fill the pulpit at the United Church next Sunday morning. Mrs. W. J. Huntingford will sing "Face to Face" and her sister will accompany her on the piano. Mr. Zook will also preach at the regular Sunday afternoon appointment also.

The Editor of the Star desires to secure correspondents in all the outlying centers and will greatly appreciate all items of news mailed or phoned in, or if you will co-operate with us as a representative we will be glad to hear from you.

The new Ford dealer, Mr. A. Dupre, reports another car of new Fords to arrive this week and that some of them are already sold.

Mr. Jack Toimie has returned from his holiday trip and is now on duty at his old stand at the depot.

Mrs. Ackroyd and daughter Helen, of Edmonton, are visiting her son, Sam.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hughes left on Monday, by motor, for Edmonton.

Mrs. Borden returned to her home in Viking, after visiting her daughter Mrs. A. Hughes of Wainwright.

Mr. D. S. A. Kyle, principal of our school, has resigned and has accepted a position in the schools at Lethbridge. We wish him every success.

Everyone who has seen this sensation concedes its unequalled preeminence in the history of the screen! "Hell's Angels" showing this Thurs. Fri. and Sat.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Lissimore, also Mr. and Mrs. Clipston motored to Edmonton.

Lady Eaton of Toronto, back in Canada after an extended visit abroad, told an interviewer in Winnipeg that Canada is doing too much worrying about the depression.

It is reported that a heavy hail storm invaded the vicinity near Jarrow Sunday afternoon and caused as much as a 50% loss in some fields.

Mrs. (Rev.) Bell and children of Tacoma, Washington, are visiting Mrs. Bell's sister Mrs. W. Davison.

Mrs. W. W. Avison of Heath, has returned from a visit with friends at Manyberries, Alta.

Mr. Fred Mitchell of Vegreville, is here visiting his brothers Lorne and John.

Mrs. Appleton and her two little sons are visiting at the home of her sister Mrs. F. E. Stevens.

Mr. T. Madkins returned to town last week from England where he has been visiting friends for the last three months.

Miss V. Edwards of the Bank of Montreal staff, was in town for a few days last week, relieving at the local bank.

Mr. A. Spence, of Edmonton, was in town over the week end, visiting his parents.

Mrs. S. R. Bowerman, accompanied by her daughter, left for Edmonton Tuesday morning.

Miss Margaret Fish returned on Wednesday last to her duties as nurse after a short holiday spent with her parents.

The town band boys journeyed to Clear Lake on Sunday where several numbers were given, and in conjunction, the Boy Scouts gave an exhibition of tumbling.

Erick Davis from Winnipeg, is visiting his parents in town.

Mr. M. Rowe left on Sunday for Hardisty, to be employed in the bakery there.

St. Joseph's Convent is being treated to a new coat of paint.

We are reliably informed that a new curling rink building will be constructed at an early date. Further particulars will be reported later.

A Spirella

WILL MAKE YOU LOOK YEARS YOUNGER. WEAR ONE. YOU WILL FEEL 100% BETTER IN HEALTH. SPECIAL SUPPORT & CONTROL ALL GARMENTS MADE-TO-MEASURE. FLEXIBLE BONING.

Professional Corsetiers

Mrs. H. Messier

Fifth Ave. E. Wainwright
Phone 81

Again Saving You Money!

WE HAVE REDUCED THE PRICE OF

GRISTING

AND IT IS NOW DOWN TO

22¢ - per bushel - 22¢

Bring in your loads; we will sell you bags at 15¢ each.

Wainwright Flour Mill

N. RICKER, Prop.



HIT THE "NAIL ON THE HEAD"

LITERALLY, YOU "HIT THE NAIL ON THE HEAD" WHEN YOU DECIDE TO BUILD THIS SUMMER. YOU'LL BE MONEY AHEAD. BUILDING MATERIAL COSTS ARE THE LOWEST IN YEARS AND LABOR PLENTIFUL AS YOU KNOW. WE'LL BUILD FOR YOU. BEFORE DECIDING ON ANY DEFINITE TYPE OF DWELLING, GET OUR EXPERIENCED ADVICE AND LOW ESTIMATES.

Progress Lumber Co.

R. M. DURRANT, Mgr.

PHONE 10



Watch 'Em Eat Heartily!

WARM WEATHER HAS YOU GUESSING AS TO WHAT WOULD TEMPT THE FOLKS TO EAT, MADAM? WELL—IF YOU WANT TO SEE NOTHING BUT THE LONES LEFT ON THEIR PLATES JUST SERVE 'EM ONE OF OUR FLAVORY, TENDER STEAKS.

ALMA MEAT MARKET

Phone 99

P. PERRAS Prop.

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Tiffany Featurette Musical Fantasies—"MEMORIES"

SATURDAY MATINEE EVERY WEEK 2:30 P.M.

DANCE EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT 10:30 P.M.

COMING SOON—Will Rogers, in "YOUNG AS YOU FEEL"